Museum. The holotype has 10^3 whorls and measures: Height 6.8 mm; diameter 3.9 mm; aperture height 5.2 mm; aperture diameter 2.0 mm.

This new species is almost exactly like the North American continental species *floridana* in general appearance but differs considerably in the detail of lamination of the aperture. It lacks any marked callosity of the aperture above the columellar lamella. The columellar wall below (anterior to) the palatal lamella is rather flat, not markedly arched and calloused in this region as it is in *floridana*. Though the number of specimens of *parana* at hand is very small, the observed differences, together with the observed similarities, of a molluscan species purporting to come from an absolutely comparable estuarine habitat on South American West Atlantic shores lead me to advance *Detracia parana* as a species that has developed completely parallel to its close relative *D. floridana* of North America.

[3] Apex eroded. Number of whorls indistinct.

MALACOLOGY.—*A new species of glycymerid from the Philippines.*[1] David Nicol, U. S. National Museum.

This is a report on a new species of glycymerid collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* on the Philippine expedition of the years 1907 to 1910. It is my intention to give a complete account of the Glycymeridae of this collection at a later date.

Genus **Axinactis** Mörch, 1861

Genotype (subsequent designation by Hertlein and Strong, 1943, p. 153): *Pectunculus inaequalis* G. B. Sowerby, 1833; Recent; Pacific coast of Panama and Nicaragua.

Axinactis is the earliest generic name available for the raised-ribbed species of glycymerids, which are nearly always confined to warm waters. This large group of glycymerids has had an independent history as far back as Oligocene time and is certainly not closely related to *Glycymeris glycymeris* (Linné).

Subgenus **Melaxinaea** Iredale, 1930

Genotype (original designation): *Melaxinaea labyrintha* Iredale, 1930; Recent; Albany Passage, Queensland, 9–12 fathoms.

Axinactis (Melaxinaea) clarki Nicol, n. sp.

Figs. 1–3

Description.—Valves compressed, ratio of convexity to height about 0.50; dorsal margin long and straight giving shell an eared appearance, anterior, ventral, and posterior margins rounded; light reddish-brown spots on ribs, interior usually colorless, occasionally reddish-brown spots on margins; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate; umbos flat and inconspicuous, located approximately at center of dorsal margin; ligament narrow and elongate, made up of four or five chevron-shaped parts; hinge teeth 23 to 28 in number, averaging 25, arranged in a broad arch on a large flat hinge plate, teeth tending to disappear at center of hinge plate in mature specimens; crenulations on interior ventral border well-marked, usually pointed at end, though sometimes rounded, depressed at center, 15 to 21 in number, averaging 17, not divided as is common in some species of *Melaxinaea*; adductor muscle scars approximately equal in size; radial ribs raised but not prominent, 24 to 28 in number, averaging 26, ribs on central part of shell flat-topped, often with a shallow central groove, occasionally with two or three small ridges; at either end of shell ribs split into fine, slightly nodulose, crooked, riblets, occasionally a small radial rib added in interspaces, the latter almost as wide as ribs at ventral margin; ribs and interspaces crossed by fine, closely spaced, concentric striae which are more prominent on interspaces.

Measurements in mm

Specimen	*Leng*	*Height*	*Convexity of both valves*
Holotype 236879	34.6	34.0	18.1
Paratype 293039	20.6	20.0	10.0
Paratype 293039a	17.0	16.8	8.0
Paratype 293039b	17.0	16.6	8.4
Paratype 293039c	16.4	16.4	8.6
Paratype 293039d	15.9	15.8	7.8
Paratype 293039e	15.0	14.4	7.8
Paratype 293039f	15.4	15.4	7.6
Paratype 293039g	11.6	12.3	6.4

Type specimens.—The holotype and paratypes are in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, Division of Mollusks: Holotype no. 236879, paratypes nos. 293039 and 296058. Thirty-nine

[1] Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received October 6, 1950.

specimens of the species were studied, but only the holotype is a mature shell. Many of the remainder, however, show the adult rib character and outline of the valves.

Locality data.—Station 5192, Jilantangan Island between Bantayán Island and the northwest end of Cebu (E., N. 13°W., 3 miles 11°09′15″N., 123°50′E.), 32 fathoms, green sand. Station 5277, Malavatuan Island, Lubang Islands northwest of Mindoro (N., S. 56°E., 8 miles 13°56′55″N., 120°13′45″E.), 80 fathoms, fine sand.

Comparisons.—*Axinactis* (*Melaxinaea*) *clarki* most nearly resembles *Pectunculus maskatensis* Melvill, 1897, from Maskat, on the Gulf of Oman. The latter species has larger and more prominent ribs and greater length in comparison to its height. *Pectunculus vitreus* Lamarck has a more angular arrangement of teeth and beaded or granulose ribs. *Pectunculus nova-guineensis* Angas has nodulose ribs and a shorter dorsal margin than *Axinactis* (*Melaxinaea*) *clarki*. *Melaxinaea labyrintha* Iredale, the genotype of *Melaxinaea*, is from Albany Passage, Queensland. It has nodulose ribs that are more numerous, narrower, and more closely spaced on the adult shells. *Melaxinaea litoralis* Iredale from Townsville, Queensland, has a more rounded outline and has finer and more numerous radial ribs. *Glycymeris planiuscula* Chapman and Singleton from the Pliocene of Australia has more closely spaced rounded ribs. *Glycymeris uziniensis* Cox from the Pliocene of Zanzibar has tuberculated ribs and a rounded or subtrigonal outline.

Glycymeris dautzenbergi Prashad (1932, pp. 65, 66) is a homonym of *Pectunculus dautzenbergi* Gregorio (1892, p. 109). *Glycymeris dautzenbergi* Prashad is herewith renamed *Glycymeris prashadi*. This species from the Arafura Sea has nodulose ribs on all of the shell and a shorter dorsal margin than *Axinactis* (*Melaxinaea*) *clarki*.

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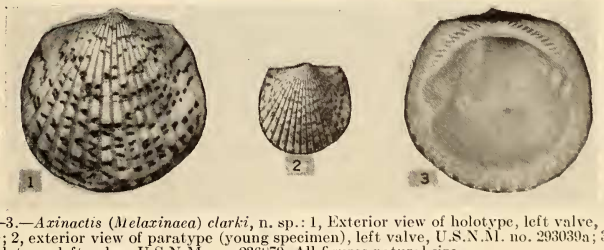

FIGS. 1–3.—*Axinactis* (*Melaxinaea*) *clarki*, n. sp.: 1, Exterior view of holotype, left valve, U.S.N.M. no. 236879; 2, exterior view of paratype (young specimen), left valve, U.S.N.M. no. 293039a; 3, interior view of holotype, left valve, U.S.N.M. no. 236879. All figures natural size.